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[MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1785. THE [VOL. III. NUMB. 134.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTROUL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

In our last we published an account of the generosity of the Emperor of Germany to a distressed Poland peasant, but as some of our readers may be as ignorant of the horrors of a state of vassallage, as they are said to be inattentive to the privileges of freemen, we beg leave to present them with an account of

The POPULATION, INHABITANTS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND DIVERSIONS of POLAND.

SOME have supposed Poland and Lithuania, to contain 15,000,000 of inhabitants, and to be at least as populous as France. When we consider that the Poles have no colonies, and sometimes enjoy long intervals of peace, & that no fewer than 2,000,000 of Jews are said to inhabit their villages, exclusive of those who live in their cities and towns, perhaps this calculation is not exaggerated. The Poles in their persons, make a noble appearance; their complection is fair and their shapes are well proportioned. They are brave, honest and hospitable: and their women sprightly, yet modest and submissive to their husbands.

They usually travel on horseback, a Polish gentleman will not travel a stone's throw without his horse; and they are so hardy that they will sleep on the ground without any covering, in frost & snow. The Poles never live above stairs, and their apartments are not united; the kitchen is on one side, the stable on another, the dwelling house on the third, and the gate on the front. They content themselves with a few small beds, and if any lodge at their houses they must carry their bedding with them. When they sit down to dinner or supper, they have their trumpets and other music playing, and a number of gentlemen to wait on them at table, all serving with the most profound respect; for the nobles who are poor, frequently find themselves under the necessity of serving them that are rich; but their patrons usually treat them with civility, and permits the eldest to eat with him at his table, with his cap off; and every one of them has his peasant boy to wait on him, maintained by the master of the family. At an entertainment, the Poles lay neither knives forks, nor spoons, but every guest brings them with him; and they no sooner sit down to table, than all the doors are shut, and not opened till the company return home. It is usual for a nobleman to give his servant part of his meat, which he eats as he stands behind him, and to let him and to let him drink out of the same cup with himself; but this is the less extraordinary if it be considered, that these servants are esteemed his equals. Bumpers are much in fashion both here & in Russia; nor will they easily excuse any person from pledging them. It would exceed the bounds of this work to describe the grandeur and equipage of the Polish nobility; and the reader may figure to himself an idea of all that is fastidious, ceremonious expensive, and shewey in life, to have any conception of their way of living. They carry the pomp of their attendance, when they appear abroad even to ridicule, for it is not unusual to see the lady of a Polish grandee, besides a coach & six with a great number of servants, attended by an old gentleman usher, an old lady for her governante, and a dwarf of each sex to hold up her train; & if it be night, her coach is surrounded by a great number of flambeaux. The figure of all their pomp however is proportioned to their estates, but each person goes as far as his income can afford.

The Poles are divided into nobles, citizens, and peasants. Tho' Poland has its princes, counts and barons, yet the whole body of the nobility are naturally on a level, except the difference that arises from the public posts they enjoy. They enjoy many considerable privileges, and indeed the boasted Polish liberty is properly limited to them alone, partly by the indulgence of former kings, and more generally from ancient custom and prescription. They have a power of life and death over their tenants and vassals; pay no taxes; are subject to none but the king, may chuse whom they will for their King, and lay him under what restraint they please by the *pacta conventa*, and none but they and the burgers of some particular towns can purchase lands. In short, they are almost entirely independent, enjoying many other privileges, entirely incompatible with a well regulated State; but if they engage in trade they forfeit their nobility. These great privileges make the Polish gentry powerful, many of them have large territories with a despotic power as we have said over their tenants, whom they call their subjects, and transfer or assign over with their lands cattle and furniture. Some of them have estates from five to 30 leagues in extent, and are also hereditary sovereigns of cities with which the king has no concern. One of their nobles possesses above 4000 towns and villages. Some of them can raise eight or ten thousand men. The house of a nobleman is a secure asylum, for persons who have committed any crime; for none must presume to take them from thence by force. They have their horse and foot guards which are upon duty day and night before their palaces, and in their antichamber, and march before them when they go abroad. They make an extraordinary appearance when they go to the diet, some of them having 5000 guards and attendants, and their debates in the senate are often determined by the sword. When great men have suits at law, the diet or rather tribunals decide them; yet the execution of the sentence must be left to the longest sword, for the justice of the kingdom is commonly too weak for the grandees. Sometimes they raise 5 or 6000 men of a side, plunder and burn one another's cities, and besiege castles & forts; for they think it beneath them to submit to the sentence of judges without a field battle. As to the peasants they are born slaves and have no notion of liberty. If one Lord kills the peasant of another, he is not capitally convicted, but only obliged to make reparation by a person equal in value. A nobleman who is desirous of cultivating a piece of land, builds a little wooden house, in which he settles a peasant and his family, giving him a cow, two horses, a certain number of geese, hens, &c. and as much corn as is sufficient to maintain him the first year, and to improve for his own future subsistence and the advantages of his Lord.

The peasants having no property, all their acquisitions serve only to enrich their master. They are indispensibly obliged to cultivate the earth; they are incapable of entering upon any condition of life, that might procure them freedom, without the permission of their lords, and they are exposed to the dismal and frequently fatal effects of the caprice, cruelty and barbarity of their tyrannical masters, who oppress them with impunity; and having the power of life and property in their hands, too often abuse it in the most gross and wanton manner, their wives and daughters being exposed to the most brutal treatment. One blessing however attends the wretched situation of the Polish peasants, which is their insensibility. Born slaves, and accustomed from their infancy to hardships and severe labour, they scarce entertain an idea of better circumstances and more liberty. They regard their masters as a superior order of beings and hardly ever repine at their severe lot. Cheerful and contented with their condition, they are ready upon every occasion, to sacrifice themselves and their families for their master, especially if the latter takes care to feed them well. They think that a man can never be very wretched while he has any thing to eat. I have been the more circumstancial in describing the manners and present state of the Poles, as they bear a near resemblance, in many particulars, to those of our own country and Europe in general, during the feudal ages.

DRESS.) The dress of the Poles is pretty singular. They cut the hair of their heads short, and shave their beards, leaving only large whiskers. They wear a vest which reaches down to the middle of the leg, and a kind of gown over it lined with fur, and girded with a sash, but the sleeves fit as close to the arms as a waistcoat. Their breeches are wide and make but one piece with their stockings. They wear a fur cap, their shirts are without collar or wristbands, and they wear neither stock nor neckcloth. Instead of shoes, they wear Turkey leather boots, with thin soles, and deep iron heels, bent like a half moon. They carry a pole ax, and a sabre or cutlass, by their sides. When they appear on horseback, they wear, over all, a short cloak, which is commonly covered with furs, both within and without. The people of the best quality wear Sables, and others the skins of tygers, leopards, &c. Some of them have fifty suits of cloaths, all as rich as possible, and which descend from father to son.

Were it not for our own partiality to short dresses, we must acknowledge that of the Poles to be picturesque and majestic. Charles II. of England, thought of introducing the Polish dress into his court, and after his restoration, wore it for two years, chiefly for the encouragement of English broad cloth, but discontinued it through his connections with the French.

The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men: but some people of fashion of both sexes, affect the French and English modes. As to the peasants, in winter they wear sheepskin with the wool inwards, and in summer a thick coarse cloth, but as to linen they wear none. Their boots are the rinds of trees wrap about their legs, with the thicker part to guard the soles of their feet. The women have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells before and behind to give notice where they are and what they are doing.

The inns of this country are long stables built with board & covered with straw, without furniture or windows; there is a chamber at one end, but none can lodge there because of flies and other vermin; so that strangers generally chuse rather to lodge among the horses. Travellers are obliged to carry provisions with them; and when foreigners wait

a supply they apply to the Lord of the village, who, forthwith, provides them with necessaries.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, September 24.

"The ingenius Mons. Pierre Barbe, with eight or ten other gentlemen, took their passage to Charlestown, South-Carolina, in the Courier d'Amerique, which sailed a few days since, in order to try the culture of silk in that province. They are patronized by the king, and have promises of all due encouragement from the American government."

A gentleman just arrived from Gibraltar, in the Bacchus, Prouting, reports, that they met with six stout frigates, and one line of battle ship, of the Portuguese nation, between Cape St. Vincent, and cape Spartel, being part of a squadron of twelve sail cruising for the protection of their trade from the Algerines. These pirates are said to be gone farther to the westward, to pick up vessels from Brazil and America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 23.

"Capt. Cauzier, in one of his Majesty's revenue cutters, having been ordered round the western coasts of Ireland, to put a stop to the smugling of tobacco, and India goods, which is now practised by the Americans, to a degree considerably injurious to the revenue of this country, a few days since fell in with an American brig, well manned and armed, which he attacked for near an hour, but had the misfortune to lose the cutter by an unlucky shot which took place between wind and water, which sunk her in a few minutes. The crew happily were saved in the boat, after having suffered some hardships on one of the Skelig islands. The American vessel, after sinking the revenue cutter, landed 306 hogsheads of tobacco, of 1000lb. each, which cost the merchant in Virginia under 4d. per lb. in all 25000l. By smugling this tobacco on shore the concerned saved, at 1s per lb. duty, near 9000l. which, together with the after sale of it, which is generally disposed of at 5d. per lb. will make a clear profit of a great many thousand pounds to the ship."

The request of the United States to their great and good ally to furnish them with 400,000 dollars, in order to bribe the Algerines to a peace, meets, it is said, with a very cool reception at Paris. The court of Versailles does not relish a new demand, when it expected payment of what had been already borrowed; were the treasury therefore overflowing with cash, which by the bye is far from being the case, a mortgage of territory would be the only means of procuring the necessary supply; and how far that measure may be consistent with the safety and independence of the United States, is left to their wisdom to consider. One thing is certain, that this money, even if they be lucky enough to procure it, will be entirely thrown away, supposing that on the receipt of it the Algerines should cease hostilities, (though from their late behaviour to the Spaniards, even that is problematical) the other piratical states, Tripoli, Tunis, and the Emperor of Morocco, would insist upon receiving equal or even larger gratifications and their demands would rise in proportion as they had less to dread from the American naval power. How different is the case now from what it was when under the protection of the British flag! the American vessels could sail secure, and had no other enemy to dread but the winds and waves.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.

Thomas Lawley, a seafaring man, who sailed from this port between four and five years ago, found on his arrival again at Liverpool, a few weeks past, that his wife had been married to a William Stanton, about eighteen months, in consequence of which, he treated her so roughly as to bring her under the cognizance of our magistrates at the last quarter sessions, but during the course of the sessions, the first husband agreed with the second, and did really deliver her for the sum of five guineas, with a hempen halter round her neck, at the Talbot Inn, in Water-street, on Saturday.

KINGSTON, September 24.

By late accounts from Bermuda that Island is in the greatest anarchy and confusion---divided into two parties equally powerful---carrying on an illicit trade with America in defiance of all law, and openly opposing the governor in every measure attempted for the suppression of such trade. Governor Brown, totally at a loss what steps to pursue, dissolved the assembly, and issued a proclamation, forbidding such illicit trade for the future.

The following copy of a letter, which, for its pointed brevity, deserves to be recorded, was written by Johnston, the pirate, the day before his execution, to his wife in Virginia, and the public may rely on its authenticity.

Kingston, July 30th, 1785.

"My dear wife,

"I am now upon my death bed, and my worthy physician, Dr. Simpson,* informs me, that it is impossible for me to live more than 24 hours longer--I therefore wish you every happiness this world can afford, and remain

"Your affectionate husband,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON."

* The Executioner.

QUEBEC, October, 20.

On Sunday the 9th instant between four and five in the afternoon, an uncommon darkness was perceived here, tho' at the same time the atmosphere over this city appear'd of a fiery luminous yellow colour; this was followed by squalls of wind and rain, with severe thunder and lightning which continued most of the night, a thing uncommon here at this season, it having froze considerably the night before.

On Saturday the 15th, about 15 min. after 3 in the afternoon it became darker than it had been the Sunday before, and the sky of much the same colour; it was succeeded by a heavy shower and very severe thunder and lightning.

Sunday morning the 16th was quite calm and foggy till about 10 o'clock, when there arose some wind from the Eastward which partly expell'd the fog; in about half an hour after it became so dark that ordinary print could not be read within doors; this was followed by a squall of wind and rain, when it brighten'd up again. From 5 till about 10 minutes after 12, the darkness was so great that the Ministers in the English and Presbyterian Churches were obliged to stop till they got candles. From two o'clock till about 10 minutes after, it was as dark as at midnight when there is no moon-light. from 43 to 50 minutes after three o'clock, it was total darkness; and from 35 till 45 minutes after four it was very dark. The people in this city dined by candle light, and spent a part of the afternoon in lighting up and extinguishing them. Each period of darkness was followed by gusts of wind and rain with some severe claps of thunder, and the atmosphere look'd as before described. It was remarked that on the days before mentioned there appeared to be two adverse currents of air, the uppermost impelling a luminous Strata of clouds towards the N. E. and the lower driving with great rapidity, broken misty clouds towards the S. W. and that the rain water which fell on Sunday during the gusts was almost black.

MONTREAL, October 20.

On Sunday the 16th instant, the air was darkened by a thick fog, which dissipated about ten o'clock. The atmosphere was of a luminous, fiery colour. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it became dark by degrees, in such a manner, that about half an hour after two, people could not see one another in the houses. This lasted twenty minutes, and was followed by lightning, thunder and rain, which gradually diminished the darkness; it was however very difficult to read without candle light at three o'clock. This period was of short duration, for the darkness came on again at 7 minutes past three, and it grew by degrees as dark as before, insomuch that no night ever was more obscure than it was at this time. The black clouds dispersed about 14 minutes past three, but lightning, thunder, and a heavy rain continued till about half after five.

Doctor Serre, who resides in Montreal, says, that having observed the rain water that fell during the shower, to be of a black colour, he smell it, and finding it had a sulphurous smell, he placed in the middle of his yard a muslin handkerchief in the form of a funnel, at the bottom of which he found a black sediment; having rubbed it between his fingers, he found that its smell was owing to no other cause but the sulphur which composed its substance. Hence he is of opinion that the only cause of this phenomenon was the inflamation of some neighbouring mines, whose thick smoke being condensed in the air was driven by the wind over this region.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 5

Last Thursday afternoon a sloop came to anchor off North Edisto, and sent her boat on shore in order to get information where she was; but the wind coming on to blow she could not get back; the mate and two hands were therefore obliged to make the best of their way to this city; the sloop has not been heard of since, she belonged to New-London, and was laden with apples, cyder, onions, &c. for this market.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, August 11.

"Mr. Logie, the English Consul General arrived here the 2d of this month, had an audience of the Dey, and was most graciously received.

"On the 5th twelve corsairs of different sizes sailed out of his harbour.

"On the 8th the Spanish squadron again entered our harbour, and the next day the Count D'Espilly, who is appointed by the Court of Madrid to treat with our regency, having received fresh dispatches, obtained an audience of the Dey, and informed him, "That his Catholic Majesty could not consent to any military or naval stores being given; but was willing to pay the value of them in money." To this declaration, the Dey replied, "That, if the King of Spain would not comply with what had been stipulated on that head, war would be recommenced immediately."

"On the 5th a Neapolitan prize was brought in, as also two Spanish vessels from America, laden with sugar, coffee, skins, and some specie; these were, however, liberated by the regency, as the Count D'Espilly proved that they were really Spanish, and not Neapolitan vessels as had been supposed. Three Portuguese vessels in ballast have been taken, and the crews consisting of 32 men, put in irons. A packet boat belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, from the Mediteraneanto Brest; an English & two French vessels, were brought in under pretence that their passports were not regular, and it was with great difficulty that the English and French Consul obtained their release. Ten corsairs who sailed the 5th of July are returned, and the two others are hourly expected; they took during their cruise two Neapolitan, one Genoese, one American, and seven Portuguese vessels of small value.

"It is impossible to read the above accounts, without shuddering at the audacity of these robbers, who seize without hesitation, what ever is in their way. But the greatest blame is surely due to the absurd system, which not only suffers them to infest the seas and interrupt commerce, but furnishes them with the means, by the annual tributes meanly paid to these banditti."

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that the [illegible] ins

on the weſt ſide of the Ohio river are determined to ſupport their right to the lands claimed by the United States, unleſs they are regularly purchaſed. They have lately held a great council, and came to a reſolution to bury in oblivion their former animoſities, and ſtand in readineſs to repel the unjuſt encroachments of the white people, who now begin to give general diſſatisfaction. They deny the right of the Britiſh to cede their lands, and are greatly ſurpriſed that the United States of America, ſo remarkable for wiſdom, ſhould even entertain the moſt diſtant idea of founding a claim to their lands on the late treaty. They would not permit the Geographer-General, and the Aſſiſtant-Surveyors of the United States, to enter upon the execution of their buſineſs, which occaſions their return.

As the Turks have already commenced hoſtilities againſt the Venetians, it may not be amiſs ſays a correſpondent, to point out the objects, and the ſcene of action, becauſe it promiſes a ſerious war between the Emperor of Germany and the Ottomans, as well as the Venetians, and the Republic of Ragula. There are two Dalmatias along the coaſts of the Adriatic ſea, one belonging to the Venetians, the other to the Turks: On the Northeaſt of theſe is Boſnia, a famous frontier province, divided between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Turks. Albania, from whence the late irruption was made, is bounded on the North by Monte-Negro, or the Black Mountains, the natives of which are thoſe Monte-Negroes who ſo ſtoutly reſiſted the progreſs of the Baſhaw and his troops. The Morlachi, or Sclavonians, & partly Venetians are partly Auſtrian ſubjects, ſo that the maſſacre made of theſe Sclavonians proves, that the firſt blow was given by the Turks. Hence may reſult a ſcene of bloodſhed through various parts of Europe, which cannot be aſcertained by human foreſight.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated November 18, 1785, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"Three or four Algerines are brought here, on ſuſpicion that they are ſpies; they give very inconſiſtent accounts of themſelves ---they came in an Engliſh ſhip to Norfolk, and have been examined by the Governor; but what will be done with them is yet uncertain.

"Laſt Sunday evening came to this city in the Hampton ſtage, three Algerines, two men and a woman, they came to this ſtate in a veſſel from England; and are, we have been informed, to be detained here at the public expence, as there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect their errand not to be of the moſt friendly nature."

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 9.

A letter from Quebec, of October 28, ſays, "Juſt after the total darkneſs, a large Ball of Fire fell into the river, near a large ſhip, which was ſeen by many. It cauſed an uncommon agitation in the water.

We hear from the iſland of New-Providence, that on the 6th of September, a ſmall ſail, having a ſignal of diſtreſs, was deſcried by Mr. Todd, from Governour Moultrie's plantation, at the ſouth ſide of that iſland. Mr. Todd immediately ſet off in a boat to her aſſiſtance, and found her to be a ſmall raft, made of planks and ſpars laſhed together, on which were no fewer than ſeventeen men, were all then nearly knee deep in water, and with difficulty could prevent themſelves being waſhed away by the ſea breaking over them. Mr. Todd got them all ſafe on ſhore; but they were ſo weak that he was under the neceſſity of having them carried to his houſe. The maſter and ſupercargo, by the help of broken Engliſh, informed Mr. Todd, that they were the crew of a French ſnow, bound from Cape Francois to Old France, laden with ſugar and coffee; that they had left the Cape the 23d of laſt month; that four days after they ſailed, they loſt their veſſel in a heavy gale, at or near Ackland's Key; and having loſt their long boat, they had framed a raft, with which and the ſhip's yawl, they attempted to get to ſome inhabited place; that they loſt the yawl on the 5th day; and that they had been eleven days on the raft, five of them without freſh water or proviſions, when Mr. Todd picked them up.

MIDDLETON, Dec. 13.

Yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this city.

BOSTON, December 5.

The Selectmen, and overſeers of the poor, of the town of Boſton, acknowledge the receipt of one hundred thirty four and an half dollars, being the collection at a lecture, given by Dr. Moyes at Faneuel Hall, for the benefit of the poor of ſaid town; and they aſſure the public in general, and Dr. Moyes in particular, the money ſhall be faithfully applied to thoſe benevolent purpoſes for which it was intended.

A gentlemen laſt week from Portſmouth, informs as a fact, That a gentleman from B.....n, bound into the country, met a likely girl with a young child in her arms and invited her into his chaiſe, which ſhe kindly accepted, and in riding along they agreed to put up at night as man and wife; coming to a tavern late in the evening, took ſupper, and the man went to bed; upon the child's crying the woman ſaid ſhe would go down and get ſomething to quiet it, but not returning, the man became uneaſy, got up, and went to enquire after her, and on finding ſhe had made off, was going in purſuit of her, when the landlord ſeized him, and detained him, until he gave ſufficient ſecurity that the child ſhould not become a charge to that town.

BENNINGTON, Dec. 26.

We are credibly informed that Mr. Jeſſe Weldon, of St. Albans, on Lake Champlain, raiſed a yard of turnips the laſt ſeaſon, on an iſland lying between St. Albans and the Grand Iſle, formerly known by the name of the Virgin's Breaſt, many of which turnips weighed twenty pounds each, and the generality from ten to fifteen pounds;

We hear from Ferriſburg, that on the tenth day of November laſt, one Jabez Weaver of Clarendon, being hunting in Ferriſburgh, on the ſouth ſide of Otter Creek, between the houſes of Mr. David Bryda, and Mr. Iſaac Gaige, about twenty or twenty five rods from the Creek, found a human carcaſe. Mr. Weaver went immediately to Mr. Gaige's and informed him and others that were at his houſe what he had ſeen, who went with him to the place, found the carcaſe, and carefully examined into every circumſtance attending as far as they could, & gave the following account, viz. He appeared to them to be a pretty tall man, his fleſh chiefly conſumed and gone, his under jaw was not to be found, had a handſome ſet of teeth in his upper jaw, not one was miſſing. The hair of his head which they found was of a light brown colour, and not very long. They could not find that one of his bones were broken: His ſkull was ſound, his cloathing appeared to be very genteel, had on a light coloured broad cloth coat, black everlaſting jacket and breeches, fine white thread ſtockings and a handſome pair of boots, fine Holland ſhirt ruffled; had in his pocket one fine ruffled ſhirt, and a pair of white thead ſtockings they ſhook out of one of his boots one foot that was not conſumed; they found an old felt hat by him which appeared very unequal to the reſt of his dreſs. They found a pair of white metal knee buckles with the letters W. T. on them; they found no pocket book or any ſort of writing about him, they found one dollar, one piſtareen, and four coppers on the ground by his ſide: He had a white ſtock on his neck, and a pair of white gloves in his pocket. From whence he came, where he was going, or how he came by his end is unknown.

TAKE NOTICE.

To be SOLD;

At PUBLIC VENDUE

At the dwelling-houſe of Col. STEPHEN PEARL, in PAWLET, on the ſecond day of February 1786, ſo much of each proprietors ſhare of land in the townſhip of Moretown, in the county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont, as will pay the ſum of One Pound Ten Shillings on the reſpective rights, of each of the undermentioned proprietors, with legal coſts; unleſs ſaid taxes are paid before that time.

John Foſter,	Jonathan Smith,
Abner Benedict,	James Marchouſe,
James Smith, jun.	James Walles,
James Walles, jun.	Benjamin Cloſe,
Ebenezer Brown,	Nehemiah Runnolds,
Joſiah Foſter,	Stephen Hull,
Daniel Moreboufe,	James Smith,
James Northorp, jun.	Ebenezer Lobden,
James Bradley,	Joſeph Dikman,
Samuel Averill,	Thomas Northorp,
Auguſtin Wright,	John Wright, jun.
Ephraim Smith,	Thomas St. John,
Thomas Queech,	Eli Northorp,
Jeremiah Wilſon,	Joſham Sillick,
Henry Whitney,	Ezekiel Bradley,
Joſeph Griffin,	George Follett,
Nathaniel Sillick,	Silas Griffith,
Frederick Dikman,	Joſeph Stebbins,
Benjamin Higgins,	Daniel Brown,
Samuel Bennett,	Gabriel Bennett,
Iſaac Keeler,	John Jones,
Jeremiah Oſband,	Eliſha Gilbert,
Joſeph Mead,	Joſeph Smith,
Samuel Olmſtead, jun.	Elijah Keeler,
Jonathan Whittock,	Bartlet Follett,
James Bradley,	Samuel Abbott,
Iſaac Keeler, jun.	Hon. James Narvin,
Nathan el Barrett,	Joſeph Newmarch,
Maj R Downaing,	Samuel Emerwin, Eſq.

NATHANIEL ALLEN, Collector.

134—6

Barnard Farrand,

POST-RIDER

From BENNINGTON to RUTLAND, &c.

RETURNS Thanks to his FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, for the favor of their employment, and begs a continuance of their kindneſs.--At the ſame time he would inform them, that he is called on to make ſettlement with the PRINTERS; and would be glad to receive the wheat immediately, from ſuch as agreed to pay him in that article, delivered at the places where their reſpective papers were left.

Bennington, December 6, 1785.

Whereas at a legal meeting of the proprietors of Berlin, held in Arlington, on the 14th, and by adjournment on the 15th of December, 1785, ſaid proprietors voted a tax of fifteen ſhillings, on each original right, to defrey the coſts of laying out the firſt diviſion in ſaid townſhip: Theſe are therefore to notify and requeſt the proprietors and owners of land in ſaid townſhip, to pay the ſame to me the ſubſcriber, living in Newbury in ſaid State, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Collector.

Arlington, December 15, 1785. 34—6

FOR SALE,

A Twenty acre lot of excellent LAND, under good improvement, and well accommodated with a dwelling houſe, barn, &c. ſituate near the centre of the town of Manchester, adjoining to the improvements of Major Stephen Kayes, and fronting the main road.

For terms enquire of SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, Eſq; reſident near the premiſes, or of the Printers hereof.

Bennington, December 26. 34—6

Whereas the General Aſſembly of this State did, at their ſeſſion in October 1784, impower Benjamin Barnes, and Bathſheba his wife, late the widow of Oliver Scot, of Rupert, deceaſed, and adminiſtratrix on his eſtate, to ſell ſo much of the real eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, as will pay the ſum of one hundred and forty-three pounds eighteen ſhillings and five pence, and whereas the ſum of one hundred and twenty three pounds, eighteen ſhillings and 5d. remains yet unpaid,

Notice is hereby given, that ſo much of the farm of ſaid deceaſed, as will pay the ſaid ſum, will be ſold at Public Vendue, for cash only, at the houſe of Jonathan Eaſtman, in ſaid Rupert, on Thurſday the 9th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and alſo thirty acres of land, if neceſſary, with the incumbrance of the widow's dower.

BENJAMIN BARNES,

BATHSHEBA BARNES, Adminiſt'rs.

Rupert, December 1785. 34—6

The proprietors of the townſhip of Leicester in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are requeſted to take notice, that their proprietor's meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon then to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Jonathan Faſſett, Eſq; in Pittsford, firſt, when met, to ſee if the proprietors will vote all former ſurveys null and void, that has heretofore been made in ſaid townſhip, as they have been made without paying any proper regard to the Governors lot ſo called. Second, See if the proprietors will vote to lay out any part of ſaid townſhip, and how much and in what form the ſame ſhall be done, and choose a committee for the ſame, alſo a committee to conduct law ſuits if any ſhould ariſe in ſaid propriety. 3d, To raiſe any ſum or ſums of money that may be thought proper when met for any of the aforeſaid purpoſes, alſo choose a new collector, if they think proper. Per order of the Proprietors,

JONATHAN PARKER, Pro. Clerk.

Castleton, Dec. 16, 1785. 34—6

SIMEON HARMON, jun.

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and customers, with whom he has little accounts open, that he has good grog at his houſe yet, and would wish to have them call and ſee him and take a friendly bowl, whether they pay their old accounts or not. Bennington, December 26, 1785

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one fixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Washington, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; innholder in Norwich, on the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the and singular the votes and proceedings of the former proprietors meetings of said Washington. 3. To hear and allow the accounts of the Committee who laid out the third hundred acre division; and of any other person who may have accounts against said proprietors 4. To raise a tax, if necessary, to defray proprietors costs. 5. To compleat the drawing the second and third hundred acres; and also to transact any other business that is proper to be done at said meeting.

ELISHA BURTON, Just. Peace.

Norwich, Nov. 12, 1785. 33—5

The Proprietor's of Washington, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of Twelve shillings on each right of land in said township granted by the proprietor's at a meeting held at the house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, the 10th day of March last, to defray the expence of lotting out a third division of 100 acre lots: cutting roads, and other necessary expences, are informed, that so much of each delinquents right will be sold at public vendue at the house of Capt. Heaton, in Thetford, on the 25th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge said tax; with incidential charges; unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents, with the sum of 12s due on each right (unless otherwise marked) are as follows, viz.

John Slaughter,	Solomon Brown,
Levi Root, 3s.	Daniel Spooner,
Ebenezer Green,	Isaac Williams,
James Gould, 6s.	Phineas Williams,
Stephen Clark, 6s.	Solomon Strong,
Jacob Brown,	Timothy Harding,
Otis Freeman,	Asa Morris,
Jonas Boardman,	John Curtis,
Abel Curtis,	Moses Evans, 10s 6d
Eben. Fielding,	Nathan Howland,
Luther Thurber,	Darius Chipman,
Jonathan Freeman,	Jeddediah Fay, 6s.
Daniel Wright,	Joseph Parkhurst,
Roswell Foston,	Asa Whitcomb,
Timothy Bush,	William Gallup,
John Bush,	Jonas W. Dana,
William Black,	Edmund Hodges,
Benjamin Smith,	Jonas House,
Comfort Sayer,	Simeon House,
Huggins Sterrs,	Alexander House.

JESSE SAFFORD, Collector.

Woodstock, November 25, 1785. 33—5

At a legal meeting of the Proprietor's of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment, at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in Norwich, on the 4th of March, 1785, voted to raise a tax of Twenty Shillings on each proprietor's right or share of land in said township, for the purpose of cutting and clearing roads, and laying out the third division of lots. The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs. JONATHAN PIERCE, Co'.

Brookfield, Nov. 3, 1785. 31—3

Public notice is hereby given, that at a legal meeting held by the proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, at the dwelling-house of Walter Brock, in said Barnet, on the first Wednesday of November instant, voted by the said proprietors, a tax of SEVENTEEN POUNDS on each proprietors share or right in said town to defrey the cost of laying out said town into lots, cutting roads; and other necessary charges; and the same being committed to me to collect; unless paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs. Samuel Stevens, Collector.

Barnet, Nov. 29 1785. 32—3w

The BRETHREN of

The NORTH STAR Lodge,

are reminded, that the Anniversary of

St. JOHN the EVANGELIST,

Will be celebrated at the Lodge Room,

At brother KEYS's

in Manchester,

On the 27th instant,

They are requested to meet at the same place, on the day preceding, at two o'clock, P. M. on special business.

The Brethren will take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Master,

WILLIAM GOULD, Sec'ry.

Manchester, Dec. 17th, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Stable of Mr. DAVID ROBINSON, in Bennington,

On the night of the 11th instant,

A likely black MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, has a white strip on the left side of her nose, and a star in her forehead, shod all round. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscribers, and secure the thief, shall receive Eight Dollars, reward, and charges paid, or Four Dollars for the Mare only.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Bennington, Dec. 19, 1785.

The Proprietors of the township of Williamstown, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Elijah Dewey in Bennington; on the 7th day of December 1785, voted a tax of twenty-four shillings upon each original right, for defraying the expence of surveying the third division of said township, clearing roads &c. This is therefore to notify the proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, immediately to prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

N. B. The above proprietors, who are yet delinquent in the payment of a twelve shilling tax; notified to be paid to Samuel Kellogg, who has now resigned the office of Collector, are notified that unless they immediately pay the same to the subscriber, their lands will be sold as the law directs. CORNELIUS LYNDE, Coll.

Williamstown, (Massachusetts) Dec. 8.

At a Proprietor's meeting held at Danby, on the third Monday of November, 1785, this meeting adjourns to be held at the house of Abraham Chace, in said Danby, on the first monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Test, JACOB EDDY, Pro. Clerk.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the said proprietors. These are therefore to warn the proprietors of said Winhall, to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Jeziel Webb innholder in Rockingham, in the county of Windham, on the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M. to transact the following business, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the former surveys made in said town. 4. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defray the cost of lotting out said town. 5. To choose a Collector and Treasurer. 6. To see if the proprietors will allow former accompts for building Mills, and cutting roads. 7. To see if the proprietors will establish former grants of land made to the first settlers; and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assistant.

Sunderland, Nov. 29, 1785. 32—3w.

VERMONT PRIMERS,

For Sale, cheap for Cash,

At the Printing Office.

Whereas the legislature of this State, in the year 1781, did grant a tax of two pence on the acre to be levied on all the lands in the township of Stamford, and whereas the said lands have been sold at Public Vendue, but the sale being illegal by reason of the publication for the sale not being according to law. These are therefore to give notice to the proprietors and land holders in said town, that unless they pay the aforesaid tax to me the subscriber in Maplestown, or to Nathaniel Wells in said New-Stamford, (whose receipt shall be their discharge) on or before the 19th day of January next, so much of each delinquent proprietor's land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Nathaniel Wells in said Stamford, on the said 19th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will pay said tax and costs.

N. B. Those who have paid their taxes are requested to send in their receipts, or their land may be again sold through mistake.

The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Joseph Parsons, John G. Brimmer, 2d Supply Kingsley, Elisha Mather, Seth Hudson, Joseph Kingsley, Timothy Dwight, jun. Gideon Clark, Mark Warner, jun. Noah Smith, jun. Samuel Kingsley, Noah Allen, Eleazer Root, William Clark, Ebenezer Hunt, Elisha Clark, Amos Hull, Ebenezer Edwards, Jonathan Allen, Nathaniel Day, Theocore Atkinson, Noah Coot, jun. John Miller, jun. Eleazer King, Israel Clark, Joel Clark, Ithamar Strong, Elihu Wright, Selah Wright, Josiah Raymond, Enos Kinsley, Paul King, Elisha Smith, John G. Vandegregor, Jonathan Nunt, Elisha Cook, Joseph Allen, Solomon Miller, Nicholas Street, Andrew Hike, Elisha Hunt, Joseph Root, Thomas Hutchinson, Moses Kinsley, Amasa Cook, John G. Brimmer, Nathaniel Phelps, Timothy Dwight, Thomas Start, Isaac Searl, Martin Phelps, John Phelps, Joseph Cook; Charles Phelps, Thomas Allen, Benjamin Simmonds, Josiah Kentfield, Martin Smith, Mathew Gillet, Elijah Flowers, Hezekiah Seymour, Uriah Seymour, Seth Smith, Consider Hopkins,

The proprietors are requested to pay said tax immediately, to

GEORGE WELLS, Collector.

Maple-Town, December, 1785.

The proprietors of Charlotte, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twenty four shillings on each right: Voted by said proprietor's the 21st day of July last, are hereby informed that a necessary proportion of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 26th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Elihu Smith Esq; innholder in Clarendon in the county of Rutland, in said state as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs; unless sooner paid.

The names of the Delinquents are as follows; and those with no sum annexed are twenty-four shillings each.

Jonathan Akin,	Elisha Doty,
Benja. Ferriss, jun.	Peter Palmer,
Anthony Tripp,	Josiah Bull, 7s.
Elias Palmer,	Jedediah Dow, 12s.
Daniel Merritt,	Stewart Southgate,
Nehemiah Merritt,	Partric Thatcher,
Daniel Wing,	Joshua Delaplane,
David Akin, jun.	Isaac Martin,
Timothy Dakin,	John Lawrence
John Cromwell,	John Burling,
John Hoag, Meich.	John Franklin
John Hoag, 2d.	Walter Franklin,
John Wing,	Samuel Franklin,
Wing Kelly, 12s.	James Franklin,
Nehemiah Merritt,	Robert Caswell,
Daniel Chase, 12s.	John Nelson, Esq;
George Soul.	

DANIEL HORSFORD, Collector.

Bennington, Nov. 29, 1785. 32—3w

Whereas my wife Abigail, has pedEto from my bed and board: These are to forbid any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. Those that harbour her, may depend on answering the same at their peril.

ELIPHALET HASKINS.

Pawlett, November 23, 1785. 32—3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ready for SALE, at the Printing Office in Bennington.

By the thousand, hundred, groce, or single,

An ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, or

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD, 1786.

Being the 2d after Bissextile, or Leap Year.

Of the Independence of the United States of America the tenth.

And the Ninth of the Sovereignty and Independence of Vermont.

Calculated for the Meridian of BENNINGTON, lat. 43deg. 4 min North.

But will serve without sensible error for either of the New England States, or the State of New-York.

CONTAINING,

Every thing necessary in such a publication

Together with,

The following useful, curious, or entertaining pieces, viz.

A compleat Tide Table.

A correct Table of Interest at Six per Cent, from one Shilling to 1000 Pounds, and from one Month to a Year.

Useful and approved Remedies for many Disorders.

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On SCIENCE.

A striking Precept.

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The Plaintiff and Defendant.

A Mathematical Question, &c. &c.

Likewise just published,

And now ready for Sale at the Printing Office,

THE

VERMONT PRIMER,

OR

YOUNG CHILD'S GUIDE

TO THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING

The Assembly of Divines' Catechism,

A VARIETY OF

INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS,

And a greater proportion of Spelling, than any Book of the kind extant.

We the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Bennington, to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Col. Seth Warner, late of Woodbury deceased, represented insolvent; Do notify said creditors, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Monday of February, and March, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington. All accounts are to be properly attested; and no accounts after said days are to be allowed.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, }
JOHN WARNER, } Commissioners
JOSEPH HINSDILL. }

Bennington, Dec. 8, 1785. 32—3w.

NOAH SMITH,

Has just received from New-York, and opened for Sale at his house in Bennington,

A genteel Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Including a variety of Coatings and low priced Broad-Cloths. Together with

An ASSORTMENT of

HARD WARE.

Cash, every kind of produce, and almost every species of Public Securities received in payment.

December 8th, 1785.

CASH, Almanacks, Primers, Blanks of every sort, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. given for Rags by the Printers.

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